

Algerian diplomat gunned down

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — A high-ranking Algerian diplomat was found murdered in a suburban neighbourhood in Beirut today only five hours after unknown gunmen kidnapped him from his house in the Lebanese capital, a police spokesman said. The spokesman identified the diplomat as Rabeh Jerva, 37, minister plenipotentiary at the Algerian embassy, the second ranking diplomat after Ambassador Mustafa Hishmawi. An undetermined number of gunmen broke into Mr. Jerva's apartment at the Beirut Al Abd residential neighbourhood of West Beirut shortly after midnight and forced him at gunpoint to leave with them in a waiting car to an unknown destination, the spokesman said. Mr. Jerva's body was found in the morning at the low-income suburban neighbourhood of Haret Hreik on the southern edge of Beirut.

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French work week reduced

PARIS, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The French government, acting under new power to legislate social measures by decree, today reduced the legal work week to 39 hours and instituted a fifth week of paid vacation, effective Feb. 1. In a second decree, the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand adopted a programme to exonerate companies from certain social charges if they agree to reduce further the working hours of their employees. The measures, announced at the end of the regular weekly cabinet meeting, are the first of several envisaged by the government aimed at absorbing France's post-war record unemployment. The jobless rate now exceeds two million or more than 8 per cent of the active population.

Plane crashes near Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — An Air Florida Boeing 737 crashed into a major commuter bridge between Washington and Virginia today during a fierce snowstorm and plunged into the Potomac River, police said. The airliner, which had just taken off from nearby National Airport, hit the 14th Street bridge, smashing into several cars before plummeting into the icy river. Police had no immediate details of how many passengers were aboard the plane or how many people were injured. Reports from the scene said several cars were knocked into the Potomac. Unconfirmed reports said people had been spotted in the river after the crash and had been rescued. The Air Florida jet carried 80 passengers, National Airport officials reported. Ambulances, fire engines and police cars sped to the scene through snow-bound rush-hour traffic in central Washington. A spokeswoman for George Washington University hospital said it was waiting for survivors but did not know how many to expect. There has not been a major aircraft accident within the Washington limits in years.

Tremor shakes Tiberias

TIBERIAS, Jan. 13 (R) — A strong earth tremor shook the ancient city of Tiberias this evening and residents said it toppled furniture and caused slight damage to a number of houses. There was no immediate report of casualties.

Bourguiba seeks U.S. treatment

TUNIS, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia will receive medical treatment in the United States for spinal pain and numbness in his right hand, Tunisian government spokesman Tahar Belkhdja said today. The 79-year-old Bourguiba complained of pain, numbness and circulatory problems following a recent gum infection. Mr. Belkhdja said the president probably would travel to the United States tomorrow and emphasised that his health generally is "not believed to be a cause for concern."

Weinberger to visit Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will visit Saudi Arabia soon, probably next month, a Pentagon spokesman said today. The spokesman said the visit would last a week to 10 days. He gave no reason for the trip. Washington views Saudi Arabia as a strong moderating influence in the Middle East, and government officials have often voiced the administration's wish to forge closer ties with the Saudis while maintaining a close relationship with Israel.

U.S. secretary of state sets no deadline for 'autonomy' accord

Haig brings 'nothing new' to Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today Washington was setting no deadlines for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Palestinian "autonomy".

Mr. Haig, who is visiting Egypt and Israel to help revive the long-stalled negotiations, met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and later told reporters there was no deadline despite the approach of Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.

"There has never been a deadline and we do not visualise deadlines," he said. "What we do seek is a reasonable outcome."

Under the terms of the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty which followed the Camp David accords, Israel will hand back to Egypt the last third of the Sinai Peninsula on April 26.

But the Camp David process also calls for the two countries to agree on terms for autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations have been going on for two and a half years, and no sign of an accord has emerged.

Egypt and Israel cannot agree on the powers and size of proposed Palestinian self-governing authority, or whether the residents of East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel, could vote for it.

Jordan-PLO committee allocates JD 5m to West Bank farmers

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied territories has adopted several decisions to enable the Arab population under Israeli occupation to face the enemy's various designs, it was announced here today.

The announcement came at the conclusion of the committee's meetings here which began on Saturday.

Cabinet approves journalists law

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — The cabinet today discussed the Journalists Association's new draft law and endorsed its general terms. The new draft law has still to go through legislative procedures before it is finally approved as law. The current law has not been amended since it has been enacted in 1953.

Mrs. Thatcher weeps as fears for safety of missing son mount

LONDON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher broke down in tears today as fears mounted for the safety of her 28-year-old son, Mark, missing for five days on an African car rally.

Mrs. Thatcher's husband, Denis, arrived in Algiers to join the search in the Sahara desert.

Mrs. Thatcher, looking strained and red-eyed, arrived for a speaking engagement at the Imperial Hotel, in London's Russell Square.

"I am sorry there is no news. I am very concerned. My husband will arrive there this afternoon," she told reporters.

Once inside the hotel lobby, the prime minister broke down and wept.

Aides gathered around her and she leaned against one while trying to compose herself before moving unsteadily through a reception line of officials from the national federation of self-employed and small businessmen.

Mrs. Thatcher left the luncheon looking pale, but composed. Aides placed their arms around her and others pushed apart a cluster of photographers in the hotel lobby.

She smiled as she was driven away, seated alone in the back of a black limousine.

Her Parliamentary Press Secretary Ian Gow appealed to reporters: "It would be a kindness to a mother in this situation not to ask the prime minister any questions."

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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NATIONAL

American Women of Amman donate JD 500 to completion of library for Souf refugees

By Josephine Moshawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 13 — The American Women of Amman today donated JD 550 towards the completion of a library at Souf refugee camp. Mr. Hussein Ya'qoub, supervisor of the camp's youth club, received the donation at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

Mr. Ya'qoub told the Jordan Times that the library project began in November 1981. The American Women of Amman had donated JD 500 in December. "The library is now in its final stages," he said. "Only painting and the finish work are left."

Mrs. Marina Vieti, wife of the American ambassador to Jordan; American Women of Amman President Jean Petley and two other members met today at the ministry with Mrs. Nimerh Tannous, director of the Social Welfare Department at the ministry and organiser of the donation.

The majority of the money came from the proceeds of the American Women's Christmas bazaar. Several members of the group had visited the Souf camp, and on learning of the library, they decided to donate money to help in its construction.

"We provided the funds, but the youth at the camp provided the labour. They all worked very hard

to complete the library," Mrs. Petley said.

The seven-by-15 metre library will be completed by the end of January.

Mr. Ya'qoub said that with the "kind gesture" of the ministry and the American Women, "we are able to establish a small centre which will increase the cultural and environmental awareness among the refugees, and aid the youth in their education."

The Department of Culture and Arts has donated 100 books and magazines to the library. The youth of the camp will also collect books from their families for the library.

New bus rates announced

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — All Public Transport Corporation buses operating inside Amman will charge a fare of 70 fils, effective Saturday, according to a decision taken yesterday by Minister of Transport Ali Suleiman.

In addition to Amman city buses, all of the corporation's buses will be charging increased fares. These include the routes from Amman to the following locations, with fares as indicated:

Ruseifa	100 fils
Bayader Wadi Seer	100 fils
Suweileh	100 fils
Zarqa	120 fils
Sahab	120 fils
Marj Al Hamam	120 fils
Medical Centre	120 fils

AMMAN, Jan. 13 — Ancient travellers' reports, our ancestors' tales and a few older people's memories, along with more recent evidence of tree roots dug up in the middle of what is now an arid desert — all these indicate that Jordan was abundantly covered with greenery until the end of the last century.

We have every reason to believe that Jordan was all covered with forests and fruit trees at one time," Director General of Forest and Range Ghaleb Abu Orabi told the Jordan Times. "These started disappearing towards the end of the Ottoman rule, when chaos prevailed.

The Turkish authorities consumed a great deal of timber to make their railway run," Mr. Orabi said. "In addition, no control was exercised to limit the indiscriminate felling of trees by the population in general."

As a symbol of its zealous efforts to recreate the greenery of bygone days, Jordan began to observe Arbor Day in 1939 at the behest of Emir Abdullah, who personally planted seedlings around the Amman Citadel. There, the fullgrown trees can be seen today.

Arbor Day will be celebrated this year on Friday, Jan. 15. That day will see the beginning of a month of activity, during which over 2 million trees will be planted. Organisations and private individuals from all sections of the community will be involved in the effort to enlarge the forests of the country.

The value of afforestation is now clearly recognised in Jordan. Trees have the ability to stabilise the land and its water content, so that erosion is minimised and water is retained locally. A sufficient canopy of greenery can help modify the climate to the advantage of agriculture. Groups of standing trees can also act as wind barriers — which not only protect young crops and orchards, but also prevent the blowing away of valuable topsoil. Strategically placed windbreaks can increase agricultural productivity by as much as 40 per cent.

Trees also, of course, provide a source of both energy and construction material which, with good husbandry, can be renewed.

Mr. Abu Orabi pointed out that in addition to the above advantages, "trees have not only a strong aesthetic and recreational value, but constitute a strong defence against the encroachments of the desert." As an example, he pointed to the Early Islamic Umayyad era, when the sand was kept at bay by plantations of pistachio trees: the source of the name of Azraq's

Wadi Al Butum (Pistachio Valley). "There are still trees in that area that are more than 500 years old," Mr. Abu Orabi said.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin told the Jordan Times that in already established government forests like the Wasfi Al Tal development, secondary effects of the trees' presence can now be seen. "Grass is returning, and herbs that only our grandfathers remember are coming back," he said.

In the current five-year development plan (1981-1985), out of the 1.3 million dunums allocated for forests, 300,000 are already covered with a natural growth of trees and 200,000 have been planted since 1951. The remaining area is planned for afforestation by 1985; but Department of Forest and Range officials said they are confident

success — even in the desert," Mr. Abu Orabi said. He cited as an example an olive orchard grown east of Qatraneh, where the annual rainfall is less than 100 millimetres. "It is the watering and the protection that guarantee success," he stressed.

Mr. Dudin pointed out that results may vary greatly from one area to another, depending on the amount of topsoil and on the annual rainfall. "Generally," he said, "in a good year (with good rainfall) we can expect an average of 60 per cent success."

In distributing seedlings, the Department of Forest and Range has to be diligent and circumspect. "Anybody can approach us, whether it is for a private garden or a big farm," Mr. Abu Orabi said. "But we have to study the area, the condition of the soil and availability of water and pro-

tection for the care of the trees. The various organisations are then free to use their planted areas for recreation.

RSCN President Anis Mourasher, prime mover of the scheme, stressed his eagerness to gain the participation of the private sector in tree cultivation. To set an example, the society has acquired two plots near Naour, one of which was covered with 80 per cent success in 1980, its first year. As is customary, Her Majesty Queen Noor and children of the royal family will participate in this year's ceremony, a week after Arbor Day, at the society's plantation.

Mr. Mourasher cited, as an example of the success possible, the Mishes experiment — where 95 per cent of the trees planted are maturing. He expressed his belief that if everything is done properly, and if the year is good, there is no reason for the trees to die — no reason for less than 100-per cent success.

"The actual enemy of the tree in this country is the goat," he stated emphatically, pointing to some neighbouring countries, where goats are being exterminated.

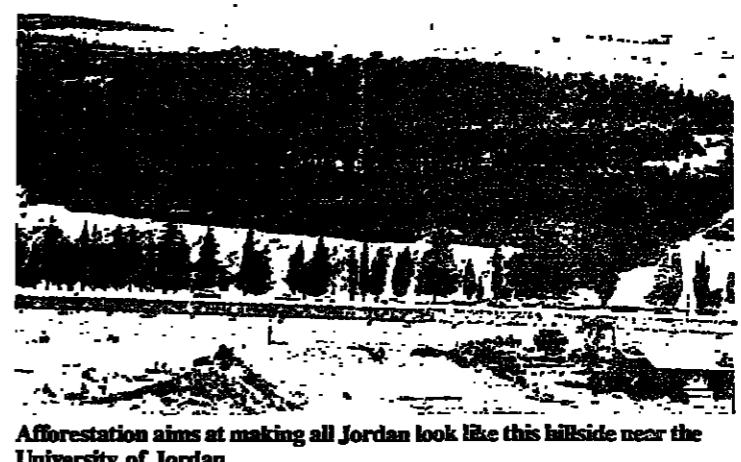
Another enemy which the RSCN president mentioned was ignorance. Uninformed workers sometimes even plant trees in their plastic wrappings, he said. Having started planting trees as a child, Mr. Mourasher believes that although people may now be better informed, they still lack any feeling for the tree.

To foster an interest in and love of trees in the young, the Friends of the Children Club is engaged in the creation of a 254-dunum Children's International Forest in Yajouz. Since 1978, 3,000 trees have flourished there, including trees such as cedar, spruce and olive that have been flown in by foreign embassies in Amman.

Ten thousand seedlings will be available for planting on Friday at the forest, when His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and his family will take part as they have done each year.

The president of the club, Mrs. Hind Sharif Naser, explained to the Jordan Times, "Our major idea is to formulate concepts of belonging and transmit them to the family — mainly to the child, through his experience of planting a tree and then watching it grow."

The highlight of this year's Arbor Day ceremonies will be the planting of a tree by His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday, to indicate a 1,000-dunum forest project around the Queen Alia International Airport. Apart from its aesthetic value, the minister of agriculture explained, the project will help reduce dust in the air, to minimise its abrasive effect on aircraft and equipment at the new airport.



Afforestation aims at making all Jordan look like this hillside near the University of Jordan

that double the amount planned will actually be planted.

The five-year plan allocates 225,000 dunums of the Zarqa River basin for afforestation, as part of a distinct development project. The plan is to prevent erosion, eventually increase the agricultural production of the area and minimise the amount of sedimentation in the King Talal Dam.

"A lot of our effort in afforestation this year will, for the first time, be concentrated in the Jordan Valley," Mr. Dudin predicted. He explained that the chances of success are quite good there, because of the availability of water. "In arid years seedlings have a very slim chance of survival if not watered," he said.

In the first year the seedling needs to be watered up to four times during the dry season, with 15 to 20 litres of water every time. With proper fencing to protect the seedlings against hungry livestock — especially goats — and vandalism, the rate of success can be very high.

100 per cent success

"Trees grown by the army who get 500,000 seedlings a year, have shown a 100 per cent rate of

5-day Canadian film week set to start on Sunday

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — A Canadian film week will begin at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman at 5 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 17. The public will be admitted free to watch French and English-language films on five consecutive days. The programme was organised in cooperation between the Canadian embassy here and the Department of Culture and Arts.

The films to be shown include *The Heatwave Lasted Four Days*, a thriller, on Jan. 17; *Going the Distance*, about the Eleventh Commonwealth Games, on Jan. 18; the French documentary *Antoine Maillet* and a bilingual report on the Bay James hydroelectric power project, on Jan. 19; *Volcano: An Inquiry into the Life and Death of Malcolm Lowry*, on Jan. 20, and *Drylanders/Un autre pays*, a bilingual epic on the opening of the Canadian West and the drought that brought depression in the 1930s, on Jan. 21.

All the films are to be shown at 8 p.m.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan told to plant trees

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today requested all civil servants to take active part in tree-planting celebrations which will be held around the country on Saturday, Jan. 16. The occasion is Arbor Day, which actually falls on Friday, Jan. 15, an official holiday, a Prime Ministry announcement said. It also called on the Jordan public, including school children and students of private and public educational institutions, to take part in the celebrations and plant as many as trees as possible.

French envoy gives Qasem documents

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — France's new ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, called on Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem today and handed him a copy of his credentials. Mr. de Sedouy arrived in Amman to take up the post last Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Courtroom murder reported

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — A man identified as A.B. shot and killed A.H.S., aged 23, inside the hall of the Ajloun court of justice yesterday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. The Ajloun prosecutor general will investigate the crime and the cause behind it, the paper said.

Meeting on foreign labourers' health

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Labour Ministry today to review the health and general conditions of non-Jordanian labourers working in Jordan. Representatives from the ministries of health, labour and interior were present at the meeting, which came in the wake of the Interior Ministry's recent decision to exempt Egyptian labourers in Jordan from acquiring residence permits.

Belgian educators visit university

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — A visiting delegation from the Belgian University of Louvain called at the University of Jordan today and conferred with its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. The delegation was briefed on the university's educational system, its development and programmes. The delegation, which arrived here last night for a visit to Jordan expected to last several days, comprises deans of the university's faculties of medicine, economics, sociology, agriculture, scientific research and Arab studies. The delegation members toured the faculties of medicine, agriculture, arts and commerce, met with their deans and looked into their programmes.

25 unionists set for Moscow trip

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions is dispatching 25 union leaders to the Soviet Union to attend a three-week training course in Moscow. The course is organised in conjunction with the Soviet trade unions federation.

2 groups leave on pilgrimage

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — A group of 11 outstanding Koran students, accompanied by five teachers, left for Saudi Arabia today to perform the *umra* (lesser pilgrimage). The pilgrimage trip was organised by the Ministry of Education, as part of the ministry's celebrations marking the start of the 13th Hijra century. Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and several senior aides were on hand to bid the group farewell. A group of 35 engineers employed by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company also left for Saudi Arabia today to perform the *umra*. The pilgrimage trip was organised by the World Islamic League, in conjunction with the Jordanian central committee for mosques.

Supply official back from Uruguay

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Supply Mohammad Al Saqqaf returned to Amman last night at the end of a two-week official visit to Uruguay. Mr. Saqqaf toured slaughterhouses in Uruguay to ensure that livestock is being slain according to Islamic law before its meat is shipped to Jordan. During the visit Mr. Saqqaf also held talks with Uruguayan officials on Jordan's imports of Uruguayan fish and wheat.

Customs revenue swells

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — Customs revenues for 1981 totalled JD 135.5 million — more than 23 per cent above budget expectations, Ministry of Finance and Customs Under-Secretary Yassin Al Kayed announced today.

He told the Jordan Times the increase "noticeably exceeded all expectations of the state budget" for last year.

Mr. Kayed said the budget for 1981 had estimated that revenues from customs would total JD 110 million; but actual year-end figures showed a JD 25.5 million increase. He attributed the

increase to increased imports, better collection methods and improved knowledge by customs officials of world prices for artifices.

He denied that the increase resulted from increases in customs tariffs for some articles. "On the contrary," he said, "the ministry has exempted many articles from customs duties, and lowered duties on many others, like industrial machines and foodstuffs."

Customs revenues are projected as totalling JD 131 million during the current year, he said.

Under the plan, the Department of Antiquities will undertake the task of unearthing and restoring the ancient Roman wall and the pools found within the reserve. The Ministry of Tourism will establish tourist utilities and special areas for vacationers, and the Agriculture Ministry will plant trees suitable for the region.

A total of 200 dunums within the Azraq reserve — land which extends to 14,000 dunums — has been assigned for public use.

Mafraq mayor reports on development projects

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (J.T.) — Mafraq Municipality has installed a new water network to replace the old, damaged one, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

The paper quoted Mafraq Mayor Mahmoud Uleimat as saying that the municipality last year also expropriated an area of land to build animal sheds; planted cemeteries with trees, and installed traffic signs.

Mr. Uleimat said that the municipality has tendered a project to expand the water network, one to build a playground for children and other smaller projects, according to the paper.

Participants in the meeting also recommended that in the future waste be carried to the Sabah region, south of Amman, where all waste from the Amman region is being treated in special plants. A note on the subject will be sent to the Higher Public Safety Committee and concerned government ministries.

Also discussed were the need to rid the Baq'a region of rodents, and ways to keep the region clean. The meeting was attended by representatives of the ministries of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, health and occupied territories affairs, and UNRWA; and the mayors of 'Ain Al Pasha, Jubeiba and Suweileh.

HAYA ARTS CENTRE PUPPETS

Haya Centre announces the start of a six-week course in puppetmaking, starting Wed. 20/1/82 at 5 p.m. and meeting 6:30 p.m. every Sunday and Wednesday.

Fees: JD 30
Tel. 65195-6
Course supervisors: Miss Wafa Qusous and Miss Liza Sturs.

Starting on Friday

Arbor Day to honour the tree, from which branch many benefits

By Suzanne Zur'mi-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 13 — Ancient travellers' reports, our ancestors' tales and a few older people's memories, along with more recent evidence of tree roots dug up in the middle of what is now an arid desert — all these indicate that Jordan was abundantly covered with greenery until the end of the last century.

We have every reason to believe that Jordan was all covered with forests and fruit trees at one time," Director General of Forest and Range Ghaleb Abu Orabi told the Jordan Times. "These started disappearing towards the end of the Ottoman rule, when chaos prevailed.

In the current five-year development plan (1981-1985), out of the 1.3 million dunums allocated for forests, 300,000 are already covered with a natural growth of trees and 200,000 have been planted since 1951. The remaining area is planned for afforestation by 1985; but Department of Forest and Range officials said they are confident

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RED & BLACK

Inflation and Jordan's open economy

I listened the other day with avid anticipation to a lecture given by Dr. M. Said Nabulsi, Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). The title of the lecture was given in the World Affairs Council was "Inflation and Jordan's Development." My curiosity was aroused because of the importance of the topic on the one hand, and because of the role Dr. Nabulsi plays in Jordan's economic policy on the other; not to forget Dr. Nabulsi's command of what is going on in the fields of economics and economic policy and that CBJ has the leading economic research facility in the country.

Dr. Nabulsi's lecture dealt with three important aspects. First, he surveyed the various measures of inflation ranging from the cost of living index to the wholesale price index.

Second, he summarised the various theoretical models explaining inflation with emphasis on the quantity theory and the Keynesian theory.

Third, he analysed the inflationary situation in Jordan. This third part is of particular interest because the lecturer was almost neutral in his preference for a given inflationary index or for any given body of theory.

According to the lecturer, inflation in Jordan is predominantly imported. A rise in the international prices of imports reflects itself internally. He produced a chart comparing the development of annual price increases in the world at large in the last thirty years and in Jordan. There was an obvious correlation between the two trends. Although the lecturer was too careful to fall into the error of emphasising the causality between international prices and Jordan's prices, he could not dismiss the interest aroused by the uniformity of direction.

The lecturer almost attributed 50-60 per cent of inflationary rates in Jordan since 1973 to the rise in the prices of imports. Yet, to explain the remaining part, he turned to internal causes — or sources. The most important factors responsible for the internal part were first, the distortions in certain cost and demand factors prevailing in the real estate and labour markets. When the economy runs at full employment, it must suffer from a given ratio of inflation.

The lecturer, Dr. Nabulsi, did not agree, however, with what the Nobel Prize Winner, W. Arthur Lewis, once said that a little inflation is useful to production. According to Dr. Nabulsi, any inflation is bad as such and although it is a fixed feature of full employment economies, but that does not mean it is good in any way.

Second, the most important factor of domestically induced inflation, according to Dr. Nabulsi, is the size of the government's budget and the sources of its revenues. Jordan's budget is very big compared to gross domestic product (at least 75 per cent), and the government relies on foreign aid to finance its expenditures (60 per cent). Thus, foreign money pushes an increase in money supply making money increases come faster than supply increases in the market. Therefore, the excess money supply spills over to the commodity market creating excess demand there and pushing prices up. The faster adjustment to foreign revenues in the money market than in the goods and services market is the cause of inflationary pressures. This is all good and acceptable, and the Don Patinkin model seems to be the best model explaining Jordan's inflation.

Dr. Nabulsi's valuable lecture left three important questions open for further research and debate. Neither Dr. Nabulsi, in his

lecture, nor myself in this column, have time to analyse them in depth acknowledging that they still require further research.

First, what is the role of imports in inflation? Imports seem to influence inflation in two opposite directions: the rise in import prices pushes domestic prices up on the one hand, but the increase of quantity of goods resulting from the openness of the economy dampens inflationary pressures, on the other. Which direction is the stronger one? It is expected in 1982 that international prices would settle, then do we expect our prices to settle as well?

Second, how much of our inflation is due to government budget? On the one side, the government is taking over and crowding out the private sector, on the other the government controls prices particularly the goods it deals with. What is the net result?

Third, we always accept the fact that expenditure on investment and directly productive ventures is not inflationary. I somehow think that this fact needs to be questioned very seriously. Most of our investments are financed from external sources and not from the deflationary domestic savings. If most investments take a long time before they mature or begin to produce, then until they do, the expenditure on them may be inflationary indeed.

Dr. Nabulsi believes that a 10 per cent inflation is bad and serious, because it could grow to galloping rates. He is right in his worry. The question which remains is "could it be lower?"

Open discussion of such topics is very useful, and we should encourage this trend. A dialogue with a key policy man is always good for both parties to it. Dr. Nabulsi's lecture was a good combination of theoretical and practical aspects of inflation. We hope to hear of more and more in-depth analysis of economic worries in Jordan from the Central Bank in particular.

Escape to bondage

AN INTERESTING and telling little dispute is taking place in Vienna these days between the Austrian government and the Jewish Agency about the travel plans of Jewish emigrants who have left the Soviet Union. The Jewish Agency is angry because Austrian authorities have allowed organisations other than the Jewish Agency to advise the emigrants that they are, in fact, free to travel to any country they wish -- that they do not have to travel only to Israel, as the Jewish Agency would like. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has called the Jewish Agency stand "impertinent", saying that it was the "principal right" of refugees to travel wherever they wished. And right he is.

The cause of the Jewish Agency's dishevelment is the steep, steady drop in Russian Jews emigrating to Israel. In 1979, 51,330 of them left Russia to settle in Israel. In 1980, this had dropped to 21,470, and last year to only 9,460. The Jewish Agency is obviously concerned because this trend is totally contrary to the Zionist mythology that all the world's Jews want to live in Israel. The reality is otherwise, and the Jewish Agency is callously trying to assert its contention that the world's Jews should only organise their lives on earth under its aegis. It does not want the six other international aid groups assisting Jewish emigrants in Vienna to continue their work.

The spectacle of Zionist and Israeli groups playing with the fate of individual Jews from other countries in this manner is undignified, to say the least. Does Israel view the world's Jews as -- dare we use the word? -- vassals to be handled only in a manner that suits the political dictates of what can only be termed bondage?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Israeli propaganda

AL RA'I: The Israeli propaganda machine yesterday launched a heavy attack against the Jordanian role, led by His Majesty King Hussein, calling on the Arabs to establish their solidarity and build their intrinsic strength. This is not the first time Israel attacks the Jordan. This proves that what worries Israel most is for the Arabs to transcend their differences and disunity. Israel fears any honest efforts exerted urging the Arabs to attain solidarity and strength.

It is needless to say that the pan-Arab role led by King Hussein will continue and develop because it is an integral part of Jordan's responsibilities. The Israeli propaganda machine will never be able to influence Jordan no matter what lies and intrigues it hatches up because Jordan believes that the Arab differences are transient and because all Arabs, including Jordan, believe that it is the Israeli aggression which is the main anomaly in the region.

Israel's campaign to shed doubt on the practicability of resuming the summit conference in Fez will never succeed. The Israeli schemes and plots and intrigues should only strengthen the Arabs' belief that the good preparation for resuming the summit and making it a success is a pan-Arab responsibility which they must shoulder because what is Israel is seeking the Arabs working to establish their solidarity, and intrinsic strength.

Jordan will never take notice of the Israeli intrigues. Jordan's pan-Arab role, led by King Hussein, will continue to urge the Arabs to establish their solidarity. Jordan will continue its efforts to urge the Arabs to march ahead despite the enemy's plots.

Israel exposed

AL DUSTOUR: Although we categorically reject the Camp David agreements and autonomy talks, we see no reason why we should not discuss the Egyptian stand on the agreements and the autonomy talks because they served to expose the intransigent stand of Israel which contradicts the Camp David agreements.

It is clear that Egypt does not want to head into an ambiguous agreement with Israel. It is because of this that Egypt insists that autonomy must be complete and applicable to the land and the people at the same time. This Egyptian stand rejects the Israeli allegation that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Israeli territories. It also stresses that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and must fall under complete autonomy. This means a total rejection of the Israeli sovereignty over the Holy City.

Before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Egypt, Cairo said that the United States had to assume its role as a full partner and that it should begin a dialogue with the Palestinians and pressure Israel in order to activate the peace process.

Egypt also refuses to link between Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the autonomy talks. Israel had rejected this when Sadat proposed it and is trying desperately to achieve this goal in order to use the withdrawal from Sinai as a means of putting pressure on Egypt in a bid to obtain more concessions. Israel is trying to do this in order to impose its own understanding of autonomy.

We warn against imposing any U.S. pressure on Egypt because this will undermine the bridges Cairo is trying to rebuild with the Arab World. This will also mean that the United States seeks to keep Egypt isolated from the rest of the Arab World.

Haig is expected to put pressure on Israel and not on Egypt not only to make a success of autonomy talks but also to give peace efforts a chance to establish a comprehensive settlement in the region. And comprehensive peace will not be achieved unless Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territories. The comprehensive settlement can only be achieved by applying the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which was supported by the United States itself.

Palestine, the lost land

From December 15-25, 1980, the London Times ran a remarkable eight-part series called "The Land of Palestine." Times reporter Robert Fisk examined the key question of the ownership of the land of Palestine through interviewing refugees who fled Palestine in the 1948 war, taking down their stories in detail, and recording land titles and other documents. Palestinians had saved throughout the years of exile. He then visited the sites of the villages, homes and properties described in the Palestinian accounts, interviewed Israeli settlers now living and working on these sites, and talked to Israeli officials. He scrupulously documented the account of the Palestinians: from discovering an ancient Arab family name etched on a now Jewish-owned soap factory in Jaffa, to finding signs of destroyed Palestinian villages on the site of Israeli settlements in the Galilee, to interviewing the Israeli Custodian of Absentee Property.

We reprint here Part 5 of the Land of Palestine series: the story of Mrs. Musafa Zamzam. Mrs. Zamzam was one of about 300,000 Palestinians who fled their homes in the spring of 1948. This flood of refugees was the result of the decision by Zionist leaders in April of 1948 to implement Plan Dalet — to extend their military offensive into the areas allocated the Arab

state under the 1947 U.N. Partition Plan. During that fateful April, eight out of the thirteen major Zionist military attacks were carried out in the areas allocated the Arab state.

Mrs. Zamzam's village, Um Al-Faraj, was one of the many villages emptied of its population during this period, and one of about 250 villages erased from the map and eventually replaced by Jewish settlements.

One interesting historical note: the attack on the Zionist armoured convoy did occur, as the anonymous Israeli noted, at Kabri on March 28, 1948. It followed, however, a previous night-raid by Zionist troops on the village on February 10, 1948. In the account cited by Nafez Nazzal in *The Palestinian Exodus from the Galilee, 1948*, villagers from Kabri, on sightseeing the convoy, asked the Arab Liberation Army to help them. When the ALA commander refused, the villagers blocked the road with stones. When one armoured truck caught fire, apparently from a home-made grenade, neighbouring villagers joined in the fighting — and finally, the ALA soldiers as well. The retaliation for this incident occurred on May 21, 1948. Fleeting from heavy shelling, refugees from Kabri strayed along the road to Tarshha. Haganah soldiers pulled men from Kabri aside and shot them.

father was buried. The same bearded man who we had already met said that it lay next to the mosque, behind some barbed wire which had been put there to protect it. It was impossible to see it now, he said. But we walked gingerly round the barbed wire and looked inside the little ground that lay beyond. The Muslim cemetery of Um Al-Faraj is a field of rubble and undergrowth, distinguished over most of its area by nothing more than small mounds of earth and scattered, broken stones. Two cement graves have been smashed open, apparently several decades ago. The cemetery seems to have been systematically destroyed.

"Um Al-Faraj was not shelled," he said, "although the Zionist forces threw hand grenades near the village of Kabri some kilometres from here. Mrs. Zamzam had accurately remembered the way she travelled away from Um Al-Faraj but the Israelis never destroyed her village. They never blew up the houses. The mosque is still standing here and one of the stone-built houses.

Beside a new gymnasium not far away, an Israeli Arab was sweeping a path. Where was Um Al-Faraj, we asked him, and he led us to a large square of fir trees and pointed to the earth. "There is Um Al-Faraj," he said and raised his hands quickly together in the way you might imitate a explosion. Then he left us.

We walked beneath the trees and found just under our feet pieces of old concrete and what might once have been bits of wall. There was what looked like a door lintel. It was cheaply designed, the kind that villagers would have used in their homes. All the time, we were watched by three Israeli farmers standing next to a tractor...

Our visit might have ended there if our car had not run short of petrol on the road south of Nahariya. The garage attendant was an Israeli Arab, a young man with light brown hair who wanted to know what we were doing so far north in winter. I mentioned Bea Ami and Um Al-Faraj and referred momentarily to Mrs. Zamzam, when suddenly the boy's face lit up. "She's my aunt," he said.

And so it was that Osman Abd-elal took us from the petrol station and up to a small Arab village called Mazraa, clustered round the ruins of an old Roman aqueduct. He lives in a small house there with his brothers and sisters, all Israeli citizens who speak Hebrew and live and work in the Israeli state. It was Osman's father Muhammad who had returned in his car for clothes for Mrs. Zamzam's children just before Um Al-Faraj was finally abandoned by the Palestinian Arabs in 1948.

The family did not want to talk about politics but they asked about Mrs. Zamzam's health. They never went near Ben Ami, they said, and smiled at us. "What happened to Mrs. Zamzam's house?" I asked. Osman looked at his brother and sister. "They blew it up," he said. "My family did not see it but they heard the noise of the explosions. They were already coming here to Mazraa."

And so Mrs. Zamzam's family, perhaps irrevocably split by nationality, lives only 15 miles apart, divided by the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. If Osman Abd-elal and his sisters climbed the furthest hill to the north, they might just be able to see Mrs. Zamzam's refugee camp at Rashediya. But they have not climbed the hill.

wall of the room where there hangs a framed portrait of a young man and woman. The girl is dark-haired with an attractive but serious face; the man is painfully innocent, his handlebar mustache and sleeked-down hair with its sharp parting almost at odds with his handsome features. It is a photograph of Mrs. Zamzam and her husband taken in 1939, six years after their wedding. Mrs. Zamzam has a tiny garden; a few feet of clay with a slightly stunted flowering cherry tree that shades the sandbagged air-raid shelter. For Rashediya comes under shellfire or Israeli air-attack almost every day.

She is at first sight a cheerful figure, a plump woman of 65 who invariably wears brightly patterned dresses and whose curly hair shows around the front of her Muslim scarf. She has a heavily-lined face and a prominent, almost hawk-like nose but she has kindly eyes and every so often she displays a vein of sharp humor that suggests her family have to keep their shoes clean when they approach her little parlour. When she tells you how she came to be a refugee, she pauses reflectively before each statement, conscious that you are a foreigner who might not know the history of Palestine before 1948.

She says that it never occurred to her or her husband that her village would be harmed. "We used to visit Jewish people," she says. "There was never any problem. We took our sick people to a Jewish doctor. There was a Doctor Kayewa and a Doctor Natani and there was also a lady doctor called Miriam. They were good to us. Sometimes we took our goods to the children. "We thought we would only be away from our village for a few days," she says. "But the Jews entered the village. My husband was in the village and he saw them blow up our new house. They discovered the olive oil we had left behind and they took our olive oil machines. The Jews destroyed all the village. Even the cemetery was destroyed — my father had been buried there."

In May of 1948, the Zamzams crossed the Palestine border into Lebanon and rented a house in Tyre for 12 Palestinian pounds a month. "We had only tents for shelter and we tried to make concrete blocks. Then we came to Rashediya. I thought I would go home when I left but it had been a long time. I have been 29 years in camp now."

According to Mrs. Zamzam, Zionists then began to shell her village. "We were surrounded. Other Arabs told us we were surrounded and should move to another village. We tried to use the date palm trees to close the roads — we had only eight English 303 rifles in Um Al-Faraj. The Zionist gangs were just outside."

Mrs. Zamzam speaks slowly, a village woman speaking to a stranger, and without warning she stands up and goes to her other room, returning a minute or so later with rusting tin. You can still read the name of an English toffee manufacturer on the lid which she opens with a knife. Inside, she takes a piece of pale mauve, floppy parchment. It is the 1915 Turkish deed to her family land, heavily stained by damp, the corners torn but the wording and the ornate flowered crest still clearly visible. A Turkish stamp is still affixed to the bottom left-hand corner.

"This shows that my family owns the land," she says with a simplicity that would leave any lawyer silent. Then she takes a cleaner but still crumpled paper from the tin. "Government of Palestine Certificate of Registration"

and underlines a plantation of banana trees a few hundred yards down the road from a bricked-up mosque. Her two-story white-stone home long ago disappeared. It vanished as surely as the name of her village has been erased from the map.

Mrs. Zamzam looks up to the sky. The young Palestinian men who have gathered in the front to hear her story sit quietly, knowing that she will finish after a while and that this is a ritual, even if it is a deeply felt one.

Mrs. Zamzam looks up to the

map of Israel. The Palestinian Arab hamlet of Um Al-Faraj simply no longer exists.

Just how it came to be extinguished is something of a mystery, although even the Israelis

who live in Ben Ami — the farming settlement that has been built on the site — had scarcely heard the name. A young man wearing a yarmulke skullcap and sitting a astride a roaring tractor, wiped his brow with his arm when we asked for the location of Um Al-Faraj. "I have never heard of this village," he said. "Why do you want to know?"

The mere question had been enough to provoke suspicion. Bea Ami lies just five miles south of the Lebanese border. It is well within range of the Katyusha rockets fired by Palestinian guerrillas around Tyre and there are concrete air raid shelters with iron doors between the bungalows. Barbed wire zigzags in front of the small houses and huge acacias stand at strangers from behind steel fences...

"So you are writing about those things," another Israeli said as he stood in a narrow, shaded lane.

"There was an Arab village here but there is nothing left now, you know. All that business is over long ago."

His friend, a tall bearded man in a black vest with a pair of garden shears in his hand, stared at us without smiling. "Whose side are you on?" he asked. "Are you on our side or their side?" He did not bother to explain what he meant by "their" side.

In any event, it was a local veterinary surgeon, a woman with a brisk, hospitable but no-nonsense attitude toward journalists who invited us into her home and confirmed that this had indeed been Um Al-Faraj. She gave us sandwiches and coffee while we told her of Mrs. Zamzam's flight from the village in 1948. She listened carefully to the details of the Palestinian woman's story, of how Zionist gangs had murdered a truckload of Arab villagers shortly before Um Al-Faraj was surrounded and of how the Zionist tanks destroyed Mrs. Zamzam's home, the village, and even the little Muslim cemetery beside it.

"This certainly was an Arab village," the Israeli woman said. She spoke charitably of what happened so long ago but her attitude was to grow colder as the evening wore on. She suggested that we speak to a man who had lived nearby in 1948 and after some hours, he arrived at the house, a middle-aged Israeli with very bloodshot eyes. He spoke only Hebrew and Arabic.

He is also perfectly true, as the

Israeli said, that the village mosque is still standing. Its windows and

MY

Gold price falls sharply

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — The price of gold fell sharply to \$377.75 an ounce in London and Zurich today, a drop of more than \$22 this week.

London bullion dealers said that the price dropped to its lowest level since November, 1979, because of fairly heavy Swiss selling which reflected the market's belief that the decline will continue.

The price was almost \$11 down on last night's closing level in London of \$388.50 an ounce. The morning fixing price was \$387.

Despite uncertainty over Poland — gold normally rises in times of crisis — the price has declined steadily in recent months. Dealers believe one factor is increased sales by the Soviet Union to finance its grain imports.

There also have been indi-

cations in recent days that a study group set up by the U.S. government to examine the role of gold will oppose America's return to the gold standard, which would require the government to hold gold equal in value to the amount of dollars in circulation.

Gold reached a record high of \$630 in 1980. The lowest price in 1980 was \$474 and last year it was \$388.

Airlines to discuss rationalisation of fares on North Atlantic routes

HOLLYWOOD, Florida, Jan. 13 (R) — Executives of 28 international airlines will try to rationalise their fares across the North Atlantic at a 10-day meeting starting today.

The airlines lost a total of \$900 million on their scheduled intercontinental operations during 1981 and analysts say they could lose up to \$1.1 billion this year.

They will be considering a U.S. proposal under which transatlantic fares would be classified

into five price bands. Airlines would be allowed to adjust their fares within these bands without seeking governmental approval, said David Kyd, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

The Florida meeting is the second in a series of three organised by IATA that began in Geneva last autumn and will end there in March this year.

Analysts say the industry's

hopes of bringing stability to transatlantic routes, where an estimated 125 different fares are now charged on any given day, may depend on this series of meetings.

Roy Watts, chief of British Airways, said last year that there should be a clear distinction between "healthy competition for an expanding low-fare market and cut-throat rivalry for a stagnant market with prices being slashed for short-term advantage."

Bankers had estimated early last month that Warsaw owed 501 Western and Japanese banks between \$450 and \$500 million in 1981 as interest on loans of about \$16 billion. Poland also owes Western governments about \$12 billion.

The banks have been insisting that the interest be paid in full before they will sign an agreement postponing repayment of \$2.4 billion in loans that fell due last year.

The sources said the \$300 million figure was given to Dresdner board member Hans Friedrichs who went to Warsaw on Monday. He met Finance Minister Marian Krzak and Marian Minkiewicz, president of Bank Handlowy, the country's foreign trade bank.

Dresdner is the international agent for the unsigned rescheduling agreement on behalf of the 501 creditor banks.

The meeting was the first between a Western banker and Polish officials since martial law was declared a month ago.

Soon after the military takeover Poland unsuccessfully asked 23

billion last year.

Because of the depressed value of the South African rand in relation to the dollar, sales in rands were down only 41.6 per cent in 1981 — from 2.1 billion to 1.2 billion rand. Record year in terms was 1978 with 2.2 billion rand worth sold.

The De Beers statement said sales in smaller stones for the jewelry trade or for commercial purposes held up reasonably well.

Christmas sales in the United States, the biggest buyer of the stones, were said to have been brisk.

Diamond prices over the year followed much the same trend as sales, according to John Anderson of Asprey Ltd., a top London jeweler. Top quality stones fell

44.8 per cent in price, he said, from \$58,333.3 for a one-carat stone of top quality to \$32,222.22.

However, ordinary diamonds of a tenth of a carat — Anderson called it "a ten-pointer" — declined from \$911.11 in January 1981 to \$905.6 in January 1982, a decline of 0.6 per cent.

The marketing branch of De Beers, the Central Selling Organisation, has a virtual monopoly on sale of rough, uncut stones through 10 sales a year, called "sights" which are held in London, Lucerne, Switzerland and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The next sight is Jan. 25 and trade experts said it will set the tone for 1982 and show whether a recovery is on the way.

Soon after the military takeover Poland unsuccessfully asked 23

World recession hits diamond sales

LONDON, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The worldwide recession hit diamond sales badly last year. De Beers, the South African group which dominates the market in uncut stones, said today sales were down 46 per cent in 1981.

De Beers, headed by the South African magnate Harry Oppenheimer, claims to produce between 80 and 85 per cent of rough (uncut) diamonds either from its own mines or through contract arrangements with other mines in South Africa, the world's biggest producer. Namibia, Botswana and Lesotho. Ghana, however, an important producer does not deal through De Beers.

De Beers said sales in 1981 dropped from 1980's \$2.72 billion, a record in dollars, to 1.47

billion in 1980.

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Commission members oppose U.S. gold standard

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A tentative poll of members of the U.S. gold commission indicates that the body is not likely to recommend drastic changes in the role of gold in national monetary policy.

An overwhelming majority of the 17-member commission supports the sale of a gold bullion coin by the United States. It would be similar to gold coins already being sold by South Africa, Canada and Mexico.

But the preliminary poll conducted by the staff of the commission shows a large majority of

the members opposed to more direct links between gold and the dollar, such as gold-dollar convertibility or attempts to keep the dollar price of gold within some predetermined range.

In fact, the preliminary vote and comments by members at the gold commission meeting January 8 indicate strong support for maintaining present U.S. and international monetary arrangements, including the current system of flexible international exchange rates.

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Reagan, the chairman of

the commission, has not yet given his answers to the staff questionnaire. But Murray Weidenbaum, the chairman of President Reagan's council of economic advisers, said that he agreed with the general thrust of the majority opinion.

He read the following brief statement to the other commission members:

"The deliberations of the commission have served the useful function of underscoring the continued need to fight inflation and to promote policies of economic restraint. Although many of the

members and witnesses were persuasive in critiquing historical experience, I was not convinced that any of the suggested major changes in our monetary system would be superior, in both theory and practice, to the existing system with all its imperfections."

"Surely, we always should remain open-minded in evaluating proposals for policy changes. Indeed, I find myself supporting some of the specific suggestions made to the commission, notably to allow treasury circulation of gold coins. But I remain unconvinced that we should institute price controls over commodities — and that includes precious metals such as gold and silver."

The proposed gold coin would be sold by weight at a price a few percentage points above the price for a similar amount of gold bullion on private markets at the time of the sale. There would be no attempt to fix the price of the coins in terms of dollars, or to fix the price of the dollar in terms of gold.

The tentative views expressed by commission members are subject to change when the advisory

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8775/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.904/07	Canadian dollars
	2.2795/2805	West German marks
	2.4980/5005	Dutch guilders
	1.8480/95	Swiss francs
	38.80/85	Belgian francs
	5.7900/25	French francs
	1221.00/1222.00	Italian lire
	223.05/15	Japanese yen
	5.6000/20	Swedish crowns
	5.8420/40	Norwegian crowns
	7.4390/4410	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	382.00/383.00	U.S. dollars

banks for \$350 million to meet what it then described as a shortfall in interest payments.

Payments have been trickling through Western banks since just before Christmas, but only in small amounts and often more than eight weeks late, the banking sources said today.

Of Poland's estimated \$28 billion debts to the West \$10.1 billion

are due to be paid this year.

NATO foreign ministers decided in Brussels on Monday to suspend talks on rescheduling the 1982 debt as part of a package of measures in response to the Polish crisis. The implied threat was that further debt rescheduling would depend on the lifting of martial law and other measures of liberalisation in Poland.

The banks have been insisting that the interest be paid in full before they will sign an agreement postponing repayment of \$2.4 billion in loans that fell due last year.

The sources said the \$300 million figure was given to Dresdner board member Hans Friedrichs who went to Warsaw on Monday. He met Finance Minister Marian Krzak and Marian Minkiewicz, president of Bank Handlowy, the country's foreign trade bank.

Dresdner is the international agent for the unsigned rescheduling agreement on behalf of the 501 creditor banks.

The meeting was the first between a Western banker and Polish officials since martial law was declared a month ago.

But it adds: "It is imperative that the country build nuclear power stations in areas short of energy supplies."

Nuclear power was suited to China's conditions, it added,

without giving any details.

Several recent articles in the Chinese press have spoken in favour of nuclear power, although Vice-Premier Gu Mu said last month that no final decision had been made.

China has at least two nuclear reactors used for research but coal is the country's main source of energy, accounting for 70 per cent of consumption.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET

report does not appear today due to poor reception of wire services.

Liebeck. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwabdeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashraf 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashraf 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Pair 5:14

Sunrise 6:37

Dhuhr 11:45

'Asr 2:34

Maghrib 4:54

Isha 6:16

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Firstaid, fire, police	109
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	22090
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram	18
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3		
Police headquarters	39141	Telephone:	
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777	Information	12
Turkish Cultural Centre	24 hours a day for emergency	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	16
Haya Arts Centre	21111, 37777	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Al Hussein Youth City	67181	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Y.W.C.A.	41793		
Y.M.W.A.	64251		
Amman Municipal Library	36111		
University of Jordan Library	843555/843666		

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham	92.6/93.1	Italian lire	100

<tbl_r cells="4" ix="1" maxcspan="1"

SPORTS

England drops two catches

Indian cricket too hot to handle

MADRAS, India, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — England captain Keith Fletcher's gamble today in putting India to bat after winning the toss in the fifth cricket test here did not pay off. At the close of the opening day, the home side was 178 for two, with Gundappa Vishwanath on 64 and Yashpal Sharma on 4.

Dilip Vengsarkar was struck on the head by a Bob Willis bouncer and rushed to a local hospital, where an X-ray showed he had no fracture.

Vengsarkar delighted the 55,000 cricket fans who packed Madras' Chepauk ground with elegant shots on both sides of the wicket during his inconclusive inning of 71 runs.

The visitors dropped two vital catches in the morning session of play, allowing India to get out of trouble after the early fall of test debutant Pranab Roy.

Roy misjudged a ball from fast bowler Graham Dilley. Expecting it to bounce, he offered no stroke. The ball, however, did not rise and came into the hands of wicketkeeper Bob Taylor after gently touching the 21-year-old opener's glove.

Soon after Roy's dismissal, Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar edged seamer Paul Allott to first slip but Chris Tavaré failed to take the shoulder-high catch. Gavaskar was then on nine.

Allott, playing his first test in the current series, was also unlucky not to get Vengsarkar's wicket before lunch. Graham Gooch at third slip position muffed simple catch off Vengsarkar's bat.

Earlier, Gavaskar and Roy opened India's first innings after Fletcher won the toss for the fourth time in a row in the current six-test series and decided to field in a surprise move. The two Indians began diffidently, collecting only 11 runs in the first hour of play.

Shortly after the lunch break, Gavaskar snicked an outgoing ball from Willis behind the stumps. Taylor easily held the catch. The Indian star batted 135 minutes to score 25 runs.

Vengsarkar and Vishwanath batted confidently, severely punishing loose balls from the four English pacers. Vengsarkar hit Ian

Sharma joined Vishwanath after Vengsarkar was hit on the left side of the head in the final session of the day's play. Fletcher tried hard to get a quick Indian wicket by cleverly reshuffling his bowling. Willis bowled several intimidating bouncers to Sharma but the Indian stood his ground.

The Madras wicket had an uneven bounce but gave little assistance to the bowlers.

England and India announced their teams just before the match began. The visitors offered an extra bowler, Paul Allott, in place of controversial opener Geoff Boycott, who returned to London last weekend.

The Indians, on the other hand, decided to strengthen their batting and included middle order batsman Ashok Malhotra instead of off-spinner Gopal Sharma. The team has only four bowlers — medium pacers Kapil Dev and Madan Lal and spinners Ravi Shastri and Dilip Doshi.

Tracy Austin named A.P.'s female athlete of the year

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — Tracy Austin, who came back from a debilitating back injury to capture her second U.S. Open women's singles title, was named today female athlete of the year for 1981 by the Associated Press (AP).

John McEnroe won male athlete of the year honours, marking the first time that tennis players have captured the AP award in the same year.

Austin, a 19-year-old from Rolling Hills, California, sat out most of the first half of the year with a sciatic nerve injury after winning the Colgate Championships in January. But when she returned to the courts, she won four consecutive tournaments, including

the Open, the country's premier event.

Her dramatic domination was rewarded by the nation's sports writers and broadcasters as she polled 99 votes to win the AP award for the second time in three years. Second was last year's winner, Chris Evert Lloyd, with 95 votes.

The two tennis stars, whose styles are almost identical, finished far ahead of golfer Jan Stephenson, who was third with 10 votes. Garnering nine votes was distance runner Allison Roe, while tennis star Martina Navratilova and swimmer Tracy Caulkins received eight votes each and golfer Donna Caponi and swimmer Mary Meagher had seven votes each.

Austin was in pain when she won the Colgate Championships in Washington, D.C. But when the pain continued, she dropped off the tour.

She returned in late May, losing in the quarterfinals to Sandy Collins at the German Open. And, by the beginning of August, she had won only one tournament, at Eastbourne, England, while losing in the quarterfinals at Berlin and in the quarters at Wimbledon.

But then, no longer worried that the pain would return, she beat Pam Shriver to capture a tournament at San Diego.

In the U.S. Open at Flushing Meadow, she was wiped out in the first set of the finals by Navratilova 1-6. Then she came back to beat the strong left-hander in two thrilling tie-breakers 7-6, 7-6, to capture the title for the first time since 1979, when she became the youngest champion ever. In 1980, Austin became at 17 the youngest athlete—male or female—to reach 1 million dollars in career earnings.

She followed up her Open victory by capturing a tournament in Atlanta before losing in the finals to Navratilova in Minneapolis. Then she secured a place for herself in the year-ending Toyota Championships by beating the Czechoslovakian-born Navratilova in Stuttgart, West Germany.

In the championships, staged at East Rutherford, New Jersey, Austin lost a thrilling three-setter to Lloyd in the Round-Robin, came back to eliminate Lloyd in the semifinals, then duplicated her U.S. Open victory, losing easily to Navratilova in the first set before boating back to capture the \$75,000 first-place prize.

But he will have an orthopaedic fitment made for his right foot and hopes to be fit for the game on Sunday in Brisbane against West Indies.

Australia still has a slim chance of making the final two but will need to win the next three games (one against Pakistan and two

Kuwait rises to soccer fame



Kuwait's national soccer team

KUWAIT, Jan. 13 (R) — Kuwait's rise to soccer fame under British and Brazilian influence reaches its peak in June when they compete in the World Cup finals for the first time.

The players from the small Gulf country where soccer is the number one sport clinched their place in Spain by finishing top of the Asia-Oceania qualifying group.

It was the climax of 50 years development started by Britons who introduced soccer when working in the fledgling oil industry and significantly shaped at national level under Brazil's Carlos Alberto.

Alberto was appointed manager in 1978 and under his guidance Kuwait have become the first Arabs from Asia to reach the World Cup finals. Previously, only Arab countries in Africa have got so far.

Kuwait qualified despite such problems as being able to play for only three or four months a year because of a climate in which summer temperatures can reach well over 50 degrees centigrade.

Captained by Saad Al-Houti, a 28-year-old science teacher, Kuwait have built their successful team around such players as star striker Fathi Kamal, a 25-year-old army sergeant, attacking midfield player Abdel Aziz Al Anbari, 26, and goalkeeper Ahmed Tarabuls, a 30-year-old army lieutenant.

The team were given 40 days holiday after their final qualifying game in early December and return to a training camp in Kuwait early next

month.

Kuwait's preparations for the finals include visits by European teams during training and matches in West Germany, Belgium and Austria among other countries before arriving in Spain on June 3 for acclimatization.

Soccer in Kuwait, first officially organized in the 1950s, survives the searing heat to thrive in locations as diverse as the dozens of pitches on waste ground to government-financed stadiums which are often packed with up to 35,000 Kuwaitis for each match.

Kuwait Football Association President Sheikh Fahd Al Ahmed Al Jaber Al Sabah said 1,680 players were registered with the association. An estimated total of 3,000 Kuwaitis were playing the game — a significant number in a country with about 630,000 nationals.

The nation's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, is an avid fan and watches matches on television which broadcasts live most of the top international clashes.

Sheikh Fahd said Kuwait had five stadiums which would be increased to 14 within three years. The government also planned to build a national stadium with a 65,000 capacity.

The government builds the stadiums and gives them as a gift to the local people, in addition to giving each club 150,000 Kuwaiti dinars (about \$50,000) to cover running costs.

"For the national team, the government pays every penny," Sheikh Fahd said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
With 25 years bridge experience

chance to show your spades on the next round.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♦K Q 7 6 ♠K Q 9 8 2 ♣3 ♠A K 4 3

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♠ Dbl Pass 2 ♠ Pass

Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Partner has little or

nothing for with any values he should have taken another bid over two spades.

Therefore, it is unsound for you to contest the auction any further, especially since partner might have only a four-card club suit. Pass.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♦A K 10 8 7 ♠J 2 ♣A K 9 4 3

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—It is true that two

diamonds, a change of suit by responder, would be forcing. However, we prefer a jump shift of three diamonds. Our experience indicates that failure to jump now and show a strong diamond suit and a game-going hand could lead to complications later in the auction.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as

South you hold:

♦10 8 5 4 ♠Q J 10 6 5 ♣A K 9 8 2

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

Pass 1 ♠ Dbl Pass

? What do you bid now?

A.—Some jump bid—not forcing in response to a double—is clearly indicated.

While it is quite likely that partner has four spades, we would still choose to jump to three diamonds—there is just too great a disparity between the two suits. If partner is good enough to continue, you will get a pleasant surprise to partner, and you can expect a handsome penalty.

Q.7—As South, vulnerable,

you hold:

♦10 7 6 5 ♠Q 6 4 ♣A K 9 8 2

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

? What do you bid now?

A.—We suggest a slightly aggressive jump to three diamonds. Your hand rates to produce seven tricks, and you should encourage partner to bid again if he has reasonable values. Two diamonds is far too conservative. Also, we would not quarrel with a reverse bid of two hearts, which pinpoints your weakness in the black suits.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Directorate of Civil Defence
General Committee for Public Safety from Accidents
EXTENSION OF CLOSING DATE

The General Committee for Public Safety from Accidents announces the extension of the closing date for the tender concerning the Automatic Remote Wireless Surveillance System from Feb. 1, 1982 to March 15, 1982.

Chairman
Major General
Khalid Tarawneh



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FEATURES

Fighting to end the shadowy heroin empire

By Robert Lamb

The Western press makes much of what heroin does to Western youth, less about what it does to the youths of Thailand, Burma and Laos — the Golden Triangle countries which produce half of the heroin reaching Europe and the United States. A recently published U.N. document reveals that the growing of opium poppies also ravages the jungle hillsides of these nations. Now the opium-growing tribespeople seem to be turning slowly to other crops, according to the report.

"Daughter of former member of Parliament resorts to prostitution with Saudi prince to buy heroin," read a headline in a British newspaper.

A U.N. report which reveals that growing the heroin-producing opium poppy is causing environmental devastation on the hillsides of Southeast Asia has received less dramatic publicity.

Sex, royalty, drugs: the British story had all the elements which the popular newspapers adore. But it did not mention that there is a 50-50 chance that the drugs the girl bought were grown in Southeast Asia's notorious Golden Triangle, the world's major heroin-producing area.

It also failed to mention that the cultivators of *Papaver somniferum*, the opium poppy, are just as much victims of heroin as the m.p.'s daughter or the less fortunate addicts of New York's Times Square or Hamburg's St. Paul area.

The recently published U.N. document said that in Burma, which produces 30 times more raw opium than Thailand, "the acreage of poppy grown and the production of opium has been halved", mainly through a programme which since 1976 has encouraged the growth of other high-profit, easy-to-transport crops.

The Golden Triangle, the origin of half the heroin reaching the West, comprises the mountainous region of northern Thailand, Burma's Shan Plateau and an adjoining area of Laos. It is a wild, remote area where government control runs little further than an army encampment. It is not remotely triangular in shape and has never been "golden" for the people who live there.

The poppy growers are the wretchedly poor hilltribes like the Karen, Lahu, Lisu and Akha, con-

sition approach.

Another reason is that the poppy is turning against the nations which grow it. Opium smoking and chewing are old customs carried on openly in most Southeast Asian villages. But recently the young, particularly in the cities, have been turning to heroin.

Over the past few years the warlords have established mobile jungle laboratories, mainly along the Thai-Burmese border, to convert the opium into heroin. Previously this was done in large cities. The labs move back and forth across the border depending on whether the Thai or the Burmese armies are looking for them.

trolled by a collection of private labs run by opium warlords. Harvesting the opium on the steep slopes is tedious work. Each plant's swollen seed head must be delicately pierced and the brown, sticky ooze — the raw opium — carefully scraped off.

The amount of heroin originating in the Golden Triangle — last year an estimated 700 tons — has been climbing steadily since the 1940s. Even in a good year less than 5 percent of the production is intercepted by law enforcement agents.

"Chasing the Dragon" is the traditional phrase used in the Orient to describe invariably futile attempts to stamp out this trade. With crop substitution, the dragon is now being tackled in its lair. Said one Thai narcotics official: "Before, we were just dealing with the symptoms of the opium problem, now we're tackling it at the source."

One explanation for the poppy's grip on the region is that the end product can be easily transported by pack animal, one of the few forms of transportation available in this remote area. New crops must also be portable. Spices, herbs, medicinal and oil-bearing plants, honey and silk all meet this criterion. Livestock, which can go to market on the hoof, is another option.

Coffee cultivation is also proving to be a viable alternative. The U.N. has been providing hardy, high-yielding varieties to villagers and has negotiated a purchase guarantee agreement with Nestle, the giant Swiss-based food multinational.

Agreements like this can bring in foreign exchange, which the Thai and Burmese governments badly need. They get no direct benefits from the heroin trade, one reason why they are so enthusiastic about the crop sub-

stitution approach.

are 60-70 per cent. Little wonder then that the king of Thailand has called heroin addiction a "national epidemic."

Poppy cultivation also endangers the delicate ecology of the Triangle region. The tribespeople clear a patch of jungle with primitive slash-and-burn techniques, plant the poppy — which swiftly exhausts the soil — and then move on to a new patch of forest.

The U.N. report, from the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) office in Burma, said that "the spent soil on the abandoned poppy fields tends to be washed down the hillsides by heavy rain, thus causing soil ero-

subsidised crop substitution campaign has been an outstanding success. A few villages, stimulated by the profits of these projects, have voluntarily started to grow other crops.

But to anyone not familiar with the pitfalls involved in chasing the dragon, the programme appears a virtual failure. Only 56 Golden Triangle villages out of 800 are known to have completely stopped growing the poppy. And though the acreage may have been halved in Burma, there appears to be no drop in the quantity of heroin reaching the West.

But neither does there appear to have been an increase, and to the dragon chasers that is no mean achievement.

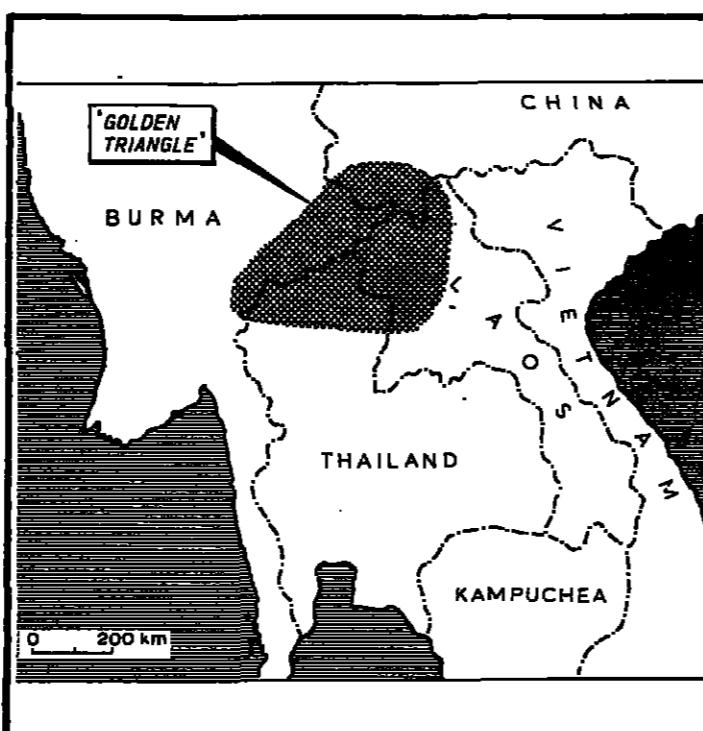
Poppy elimination can only come about if and when Rangoon and Bangkok gain political control over the Triangle. Here the remnants of the nationalist forces

which fled China after Mao Tse Tung's victory, and the Shan State army — members of the Shan ethnic group who want to create an independent nation in Eastern Burma — have all but abandoned their political objectives and seem intent only on protecting their opium growing fields.

The Burmese Communist Party, whose forces also find refuge in the Triangle, has recently turned to opium cultivation to raise hard currency, and even forces the local villagers to grow the poppy, according to U.N. officials.

Laos presents a new problem. The Vietnamese-backed Communist regime in Vietnam refuses to enforce the 1961 U.N. anti-narcotics accord. "If they (Laos) don't trade in heroin, what else have they to sell?" lamented a Thai narcotics official.

—Earthscan



Heroin, mainly from these labs, has produced some 500,000 addicts in Thailand alone. Once addicted, the life expectancy of a heroin addict is five to seven years. Relapse rates in the rehabilitation centres of Bangkok and Rangoon

sion. Where the slopes are steep ... the results are becoming serious".

In model projects, like Burma's Heho livestock centre or 30 experimental villages in Chiang Mai province in Thailand, the heavily

Crackdown on sex tours

TOKYO, (A.P.) — The Ministry of Transport plans to initiate a crackdown on Japanese sex tours to Asian cities, an official has said.

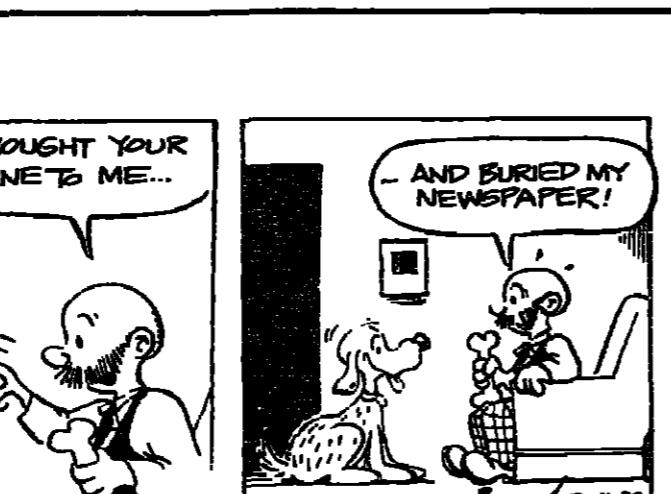
The ministry currently is considering the possibility of revising laws governing the travel industry in order to prohibit travel agents from offering package tours that include such services as arranging for prostitutes, said the official, who declined to be identified.

Much publicised Japanese sex tours to the Philippines triggered

off criticism both at home and abroad in 1979 when Japanese travelling overseas for the first time topped the 4 million mark.

Thanks to criticism from the Japanese press and wives, the official said, "such tours to Manila have since decreased, but Bangkok, Hong Kong and other Asian cities still lure Japanese men as sex havens."

In 1981, an estimated 4 million Japanese travelled abroad, up slightly from the previous year.



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THE Daily Crossword

By Hugh McElroy

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		72 Roman tyrant	66 Where Helen dwelt
		73 Roy's wife	69 30D: abbr.

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INAS	DAHO	DIONNE	
CATHEDRAL	USLITA		
ATHOME	RIPIENERS	EHS	
HANE	CAPE	ATEE	
ALLIE	PROSE	PRIMER	
LENIENT	TESSERA	SCIMES	
LENTIL	WADT	DIN	
ARTIDITY	SINK	SPEC	
VOTE	STA	PLATTERS	
PLATTERS	LOATH	LAERIE	
LOATH	DEALI	MEDALLION	
DEALI	EDNA	SALIVE	
DEEM	SNOW	INDON	

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WORLD

Hands off Poland, TASS cautions U.S. and NATO

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union denied today that it exerted any pressure on Poland's leaders to impose martial law, and warned the West to keep its hands off the Warsaw Pact country.

A seldom-used official "statement" released by the Soviet news agency TASS said American charges that the Soviet Union was involved in the decision to declare martial law last month were "an invention from beginning to end."

"The measures carried out by Poland's highest bodies are a Polish national decision, a matter for the Poles and for them alone. What can be more authoritative than the statement on this matter by the Polish leadership?" the news agency said.

The unusually long TASS statement again accused the West of trying to destroy Poland's Communist system and replace it with capitalism.

TASS warned the United States and its NATO allies to keep hands off Poland and reminded the West that "Poland...was, and will be an unbrokeable link of the Warsaw

treaty, a member of the socialist community. All those who encroach on the socialist Polish state should proceed from this fact."

The statement was apparently intended as response to the statement issued Monday in Brussels by the NATO foreign ministers.

The foreign ministers denounced the imposition of martial law in Poland, and the European members of the alliance warned that they might join the United States in limited economic and political sanctions against Moscow.

The government-controlled Soviet press has repeatedly denounced the NATO communiqué as "crude interference" into Polish internal affairs—a charge repeated in today's statement.

East bloc follows suit

Meanwhile, Eastern Europe's government-run press backed Poland's military leaders and charged that the NATO statement was the result of U.S. pressures

put on American allies.

The East bloc denunciations, using similar expressions as Soviet media and following an early Soviet comment Monday criticizing the NATO intentions, appeared to be an orchestrated response to the NATO ministers' decision to consider taking action against both Moscow and Warsaw.

The NATO statement, issued in Brussels, is an attempt by the United States to "assert its cold war orientation," Czechoslovakia's Communist Party paper Rude Pravo said.

Martial law in Poland was necessary, Rude Pravo added, in order to take a "resolute stand against organisms of economic destruction."

Despite controversial U.S. decision on arms sales to Taiwan

Peking talks display cordiality

PEKING, Jan. 13 (R) — U.S. and Chinese officials displayed cordiality today despite Peking's protest yesterday over continuing American arms sales to Taiwan.

Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge told Vice Premier Ji Pengfei at the start of talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People that his visit had been "very useful and productive."

Mr. Ji told Mr. Holdridge that he was always welcome.

Mr. Holdridge, the U.S. State Department's senior Asian expert, arrived last Sunday to tell the Chinese that the Reagan administration had decided not to provide Taiwan with advanced fighters, but it would sell more of the F-5E jets that have been the U.S.-China relations and certainly did not yet preclude further negotiations.

The aim apparently was to demonstrate that the rift over the arms issue was not a drastic blow to U.S.-China relations and certainly did not yet preclude further negotiations.

In London, the morning rush hour started two hours early around 6 a.m. as tens of thousands of commuters took to the roads. The Royal Automobile Club reported a staggering 800 kilometres of traffic jams around the city by 8 a.m.

Police in the midlands cities of Manchester and Stockport reported tailbacks of up to 16 kilometres long.

The chaos as the country's 11,200-kilometre rail network halted was a taste of things to come. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF) warned that the walkout was only the first of a planned series of two-day strikes. The next is scheduled for Jan. 20-21.

The stoppage, the first national rail strike since 1955, began at midnight Tuesday, leaving millions of Britons to struggle to work on icy roads in freezing fog that blanketed snow-bound England from Essex County near London in the south to Yorkshire in the north.

The Automobile Association, one of Britain's main motoring organizations, reported "accidents everywhere," including pile-ups that blocked at least four major highways into the capital.

Two people were killed in separate accidents on fog-bound British highways, police reported.

That raised the toll of cold-related deaths to at least 19 since Friday at police count.

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Two people were killed in separate accidents on fog-bound British highways, police reported.

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Police in the midlands cities of Manchester and Stockport reported tailbacks of up to 16 kilometres long.

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